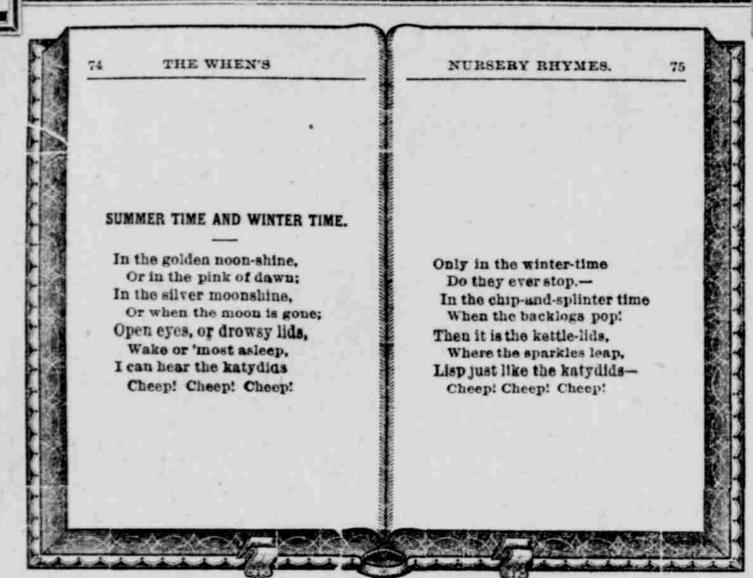
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

E SERVER H

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Slightly cooler; fair weather. 



HEN King Ptolemy asked Euclid if geometry could not be made easier that wonderful mathematician replied that there was no royal road to geometry.

Indeed, there is no royal road to any of the departments of knowledge. Other things may be seized by might or purchased by money, but knowledge is to be gained only by time and study.

Our immense business, our numerous outlets throughout the country for the products of our factory, the successful management of the multitudinous details of workshops with their thousand operatives, these come of knowledge gained by many years of experience. This knowledge, backed by ample capital, gives us facilities and advantages that admit of no comparison in this market in our line of business. Our vast trade attests the superiority of the inducements we are able to offer in this as in all other respects.

# FOR THIS WEEK

White Merino Underwear,

Hose—great value,

# 10c A PAIR.

R THIS WEEK

Sour lots extra-heavy Scotch Mixed and Merino Underwear,

25C EACH.

One case fine (Plain Colors) Seamless Half—great value,

10C A PAIR.

New Neckwear in all the new shapes and s. You can't miss it in picking a tie from stock.

Ces: 25, 50, 75, \$1 and \$1.25

Jersey-Lined Gloves for street wear,

25C.

Make your selection from our large assortate of Full-Dress Shirts. All new patterns; colors. You can't miss it in picking a tie from our stock.

Prices: 25, 50, 75, \$1 and \$1.25

Make your selection from our large assortment of Full-Dress Shirts. All new patterns; open front and back.

Prices: \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2

Rubber Coats and Macintoshes—all new patterns—for Men, Youths and Boys.

BOYS' MACINTOSH WITH CAPE

\$5 and \$6.

SPECIAL SALE

CRUSH HATS

We are able this week to place on sale

10 cases Dark Blue Crush Hats at -- 50c

8 cases Dark Blue Crush Hats at -- 68c

6 cases Dark Blue Crush Hats at -- 89c

That are worth, in a regular way, 75c,

\$1 and \$1.50.

These prices hold good only while these quantities are unsold.

Oh, yes; things are booming at

THE WHEN

P. S.—Our Poet is still at large.

# INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Advocated by the President in an Address Before the Methodist Council.

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His Utterances Applanded by the Delegates, and Especially by the Foreigners, Who Were Lavish in Their Commendation.

Short Speeches Also Made by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior.

Able Essay by an Englishman on War and Peace-Peaceful Methods of Settling Disputes Urged by Many Speakers.

WAR AND PEACE.

## Methodists Discuss Arbitration—Essay by Mr Snape-Foster and Noble Speak.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17,-Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, of the Methodist Church in Canada, presided over the Ecumenical Methodist Conneil at the beginning of the tenth day's session. Hon. Charles Foster. Secretary of the Treasury, occupied a seat within the altar rail and was an interested spectator of the morning's proceedings. A session was ordered for Monday evening to hear foreign missionaries. Bishop Newman, ascending the platform, introduced Secretary Foster, who, in response to the applause of the assembly said:

Gentlemen and Ladies—I could not resist the invitation of Bishop Newman last night to meet you this morning. I am not a member of your church, but I may be considered a very near relawas new, and my first recollection of a preacher is that of a Methodist. For forty years I have been a trustee of the Methodist Church of my State. They are kind to me, and never call upon me for assistance except when they get into financial difficulties. For several years I have been a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University. So you can see how near a relative I am to the Methodist Church. I am glad to be able to feel and know of the widespread influence of this great church. We, in this country, are able to get along without standing armies. We simply keep a little nucleus—something to enable us to create an army or organize one when we need it. we rely upon the patriotism of our people to furnish the army when the emergency comes, and we rely upon the religious sentiment of the country, and especially of the Methodist Church, to create the patriotism that is so necessary. I called simply to show my appreciation of the great work you are doing. We have vaults and bars to protect the money we have in the treasury. We have a few watchmen, but we depend more We have a few watchmen, but we depend more largely upon the sentiments you teach than upon our watchmen. Feeling this way about you, I most cordially juvite you to come to the Treasury and look at that money. I know it is perfectly safe in your presence, for two reasons—first, I know you would not take it, and, second, you could not. [Laughter.] Expressing my thanks for the pleasure I have had in this visit, and hoping your meeting will redound to the benefit of mankind, I beg leave to bid you good day. [Applause.] good day. [Applause.]

Bishop Wayman, of the African M. E.

Mr. President—I rise to a question of high privilege. The "Brothers in Black," as we have been called by the venerable Bishop Haygood, and also by Bishop Warren—to which we have no objection; the bishop and delegates of the African M. E. Church, the African M. E. Zion Church and the colored M. E. Church, have held a meeting and decided unanimously in favor of organic union; and now we say to all of our brethren in black, come go with us and we will do you good. This announcement was received with THE ESSAY ON I RBITRATION.

The general topic of the day was war and peace. The first essay on international arbitration was read by T. Snape, of the United Methodist Free Church, Liverpool.

No more welcome change has been experienced in Methodism than that manifested by the agenda of this conference. At the ecumenical conference in 1881 the social problems of the day had but small place in the proceedings. Permission was then obtained, but not without difficulty, for the introduction of a resolution in favor of international arbitration. The resolution I had then the privilege of moving was seconded by the late Bishop Simpson, whose sainted memory will long be cherished. At our present assembly progress may be noted by the fact that the subject of that resolution has been accorded a prominent place in the official programme.
Since 1881 the settlement of international disputes by arbitration has assumed increasing importance, and has been adopted by various governments in the adjustment of differences which had arisien between themselves and other powers. In the very city in which this conference was held, a convention of representatives of the republics of the whole American continent was held as recently as last year at the invita-tion of the government of the United States. At the pan-American Congress eighteen governments were represented, and the congress declared that "the republies of America hereby adopt arbitration as a principle of international law for the settlement of disputes or controversies Through Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State for the United States, the congress suggested that the European governments should enter into a

the European governments should enter into a similar treaty, but thus far Switzerland has been the only one of the European powers that has given a favorable reply. Their governments, notwithstanding that several of the Parliaments, by resolution, have declared in favor of international arbitration, have shelved the proposal by merely acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Blaine's communication. It is greatly to be regretted that among the governments which have ignored the proposal is that of Great Britain, the more so because in the arbitration debate in the House of Commons in 1873 the then Prime Minister, the Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone, said, "Providence had endowed W. E. Gladstone, said, "Providence had endowed England, and America also, with increased ad-vantages and facilities for the propagation of the principle of arbitration."

THE COST OF PEACE. The progress, satisfactory as it may be considered, is still far from having removed the colossal evils which continuance of the war system involves, or from having lessened the sufferings those evils inflict upon humanity in time of peace, as well as during the actual operation of war. The maintenance of the enormous armaments of the civilized world creates a constant risk of war. It necessitates an annual taxation in Europe that amounts to an enormous sum, and requires for the existing war footing of European armies, including second reserves, a force amounting to the stupendous number of 17,000,000 men. This grievous military taxation, instead of diminishing, is increasing year by year. The very existence of a large standing army is a

The suffering inflicted upon the body-politic and the injury sustained by morality and reand the injury sustained by morality and re-ligion through war and its institutions are enormous. The remedy, simple and just, is at hand. The question arises, why does the remedy remain unapplied! That it is a practical remedy, the declarations of many of the Presidents of the United States have proved. The answer which most concerns this conference is that in no small degree the evil continues because of the silence of the church with reference to it, and because of the church with reference to it, and because of the actual sanction that ministers of religion, and the peoples and governments of Christendom have given war. In time of actual strife the church refuses to speak, lest she should offend her members who are supporters of the government which is responsible for the

Prayers are uttered "by those who should be the embassadors for the Prince of Peace," for the success of the respective combatants on whose side they serve. Such prayers, if genuinely paraphrased, can only mean: "Lord, forgive our enemies, but deliver them up to death. Pardon their offenses against Thee, but assist us to slay them for their offenses against us." In the scriptural passages read at the opening services of this Ecumenical Conference the prospect opening out before God's people wasdescribed in these beautiful words of Holy Writ: "Ye shall be led forth with peace;" and declared of our Savior "His name shall be called the Prince of Peace."

We repeated together the most inspiring words referring to our Lord: "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end." erument and peace there shall be no end." If these prophecies are to be fulfilled; if the message of the advent song is to be realized amongst men, the church must be the agent by which these giories are to be brought to pass. Let her arise in all the might of her divine strength to abolish war, to establish international arbitration and peace, and then shall come, as her abiding re-ward, the benediction of the Most High, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

I have not a word to speak, except to say this.

A few days ago it was my good fortune in my
department to be called upon to welcome to our
city the eminent geologists from the old world
and the new, then assembled in and the new, then assembled in a great convention. I then recognized how important it was that the physical resources of our great continent should be developed for the good of man. It is to-day my hope that these still greater forces that rule the souls of men that are here being developed will make this world of ours, beautifu as it is as God has made it, still more worthy o our lives, and more beautiful in anticipation of that better world to come.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minis-ter, was also introduced, and bowed his acknowledgements of the greetings of the

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

International Arbitration Desirable but Not Always Possible-Church Unity.

There was a pause in the proceedings for a few minutes, and then the small door to the right of the pulpit opened and the President entered, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Corey. Everybody in the church rose to their feet and there was an outburst of applause as the President ascended to the platform and was presented to the chairman, who in turn announced: "I have the honor of presenting Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America. Another burst of applause followed, and when this had died away the President, stepping forward, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Confer ence-I came here this morning to make an expression of my respect and esteem for this great body of delegates, assembled from all the coun-tries of the world, and much more to give a manifestation of my respect and love for that greater body of Christian men and women for whom you stand. [Applause]. Every ecumenical conference is a distinct step in the direction, not only of the unification of the church, but of the unification of humanity. Assembling from countries unlikely their civil institutions, their church not wholly in accord as to doctrine and church order, you come together to find church order, you come together to find that the unlikeliness is not so great as you had thought [cries of "Hear, hear," from the English delegates], and to find this common sym-pathy and common purpose greater and larger than you had thought—large enough presently to overspread and extinguish all those transitory lesions and divisions. [Applause.] I am giad to know that, as the followers of Wesley, whose hymns we sing, you have been in consultation as to the method and time when these minor divisions among you may be obliterated It is the natural order that subdivisions should be wiped out before the grand divisions of th church can be united.

Who does not greatly rejoice that the contro-versial clash of the churches is less than it once was, that we hear more of the work of the Master and His teachings of love and daty than of hair-splitting and theological dissensions? I recall many years ago, while visiting a watering place in Wisconsin, that when the Sabbath cam around I went with some friends to a little Meth odist church in an adjoining village. The preach er undertook to overturn my Presbyterianisi [laughter], and an irreverent friend who sat be side me as the young man delivered his telling blasts against Calvinism was constantly empha-sizing the points made by nudges of his elbow. I am glad to recall that, although since then I have worshiped in Methodist churches, that was the last experience of that kind I have had 'Hear, hear.'

You have to-day as the theme of discussion the ing a public and enlarged use of the word, pe haps makes my presence here as an officer of the United States especially appropriate. It is a curious incident that on this day—appointed by me some days ago, and before I was aware of the theme of the occasion which we have here this morning—I had appointed this morning to visit the great gun foundry of the United States at the navy yard. Things have come in their proper sequence. I am here at this arbitration meeting before I go to the gun foundry.

LIMITATIONS TO ARBITRATION. This subject is one which has long attracted the attention, and I think I may say as greatly attracted the interest and adherence of the United States as of any other Christian power in tie world. [Applause ] It is known to you all that in the recent conference of the American States at Washington the proposition was dis tinctly made and adopted by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the governments repre sented, that as applied to this hemisphere all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. [Applause.] Of course there are limitations as yet in the nature of things to the complete and general adoption of such a scheme. It is quite possible of such a scheme. It is quite possible to apply arbitration to a dispute as to a boundary line; it is quite impossible, it seems to me, to apply it to a case of international feud. If there is present a disposition to subjugate, an aggressive spirit to seize territory, a spirit of national aggrandizement that does not stop to consider the rights of other men and other peo-ple—to such a case and to such a spirit the na-tional arbitration has no, or if any, remote and difficult application. It is for a Christian senti ment, manifesting itself in the nation, to remove forever such causes of dispute, and then what remains will be an easy subject of adjustment by fair international arbitration. [Applause.]
But I had not intended to enter into a discussion of this great theme, for the setting forth of which you have appointed those who have given it special attention. Let me, therefore, say simply this: That for myself, temporarily in a place of influence in this country, and much more for the great body of its citizenship, to express the the great body of its citizenship, to express the desire of America for peace with the whole world. [Applause.] It would have been vain to suggest the pulling down of block-houses or family disarmament to the settlers on a hostile Indian frontier. They would not ripe. And so it may be and is probably true that a full application of this principle is not presently possible, the devil still being unchained. [Laughter.] We will still have our gunfoundries, and probably will best promote the settlement of international disputes by arbitration by having it understood that if the appeal is to a flercer tribunal we shall not be out of the debate. [Appliance.] There is a unity of the church and of humanit

and the lines of progress are the same. It is by not only by a high sense of justice, but by a spirit of love and forbearance, mastering the civil institutions and governments of the world, that we shall approach universal peace and adopt arbitration methods of settling disputes.

Let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you gentlemen of this conference, for the privilege of standing before you for a moment and for this me. I beg to express again my high appreciation of the character of these delegates and of the membership of the great church from which they come, and to wish that in your remaining deliberations and it. your journeys to far-distant homes you may have the guidance and care of that God whom we all revere. [Applause.]

As the President concluded and passed out of the church the entire conference rose and applauded his remarks. VIEWS OF DELEGATES.

The first appointed address of the morning session was delivered by Representative J. D. Taylor, of Ohio. The history of the world, he said, was but the history of war -war of conquest, war for revenge. It was brute force six thousand years ago, and it 18 brute force now. The practical question is, what can be done? In this country the States are prevented from going to war with each other by a written agreement, called the Constitution of the United States, in which it is provided that every disagreement between the States shall be settled by the decision of the Supreme Court. What objection can the other nations of the earth have to some such method of arbitration?

The next speaker was Rev. Enoch Salt, of the Wesleyan M. E. Church, London. He said the initiative and the longest step in the direction of international arbitra-tion had been taken in the United States and as an Englishman he was bound to admit that in this respect England was at least twenty years behind this country. The signs of the times in Europe are portentous. Everywhere are there preparaoutcome. The war spirit is an arch enemy of Christ. Let us, he said in conclusion, do our utmost to bring about the sweet time of universal peace of which Lowell

and Longfellow sang.

Bishop Newman, of Nebraska, said that
not until the spirit of Christ is the ruling force in our nature can peace supersede war. He hoped that a high supreme court would some day be established before which could be adjudicated all the differences of the nations of the world. He thought, however, that until that time should come the nations would do well to be prepared to defend their rights.

Hon. Farmer Atkinson, of London, said he was in favor of arbitration, but not

seat near the altar. He was introduced to the assembly by Bishop Newman. Secretary Noble said:

he said, was essentially a workingman's question. They pay the piper in case of war. Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said that question. They pay the piper in case of war. Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said that it was the duty of every man to be pre-pared for war. He was not one of those who denounce all wars as sin. He believed

in fighting for principle, in fighting for his religion when unjustly attacked. Mr. I. I. McLaren, of Toronto, indersed the views of Bishop Newman. Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, also strongly favored the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of all differences between nations. Rev. John Bond, also of London, followed in the same line, and in the course of his remarks claimed for England the credit of first proposing ar-

bitration as a means of settlement of the Alabama ciaims difficulty. After the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced the conference, at 12:30, adjourned.

## LAVISH IN PRAISE. Foreigners Want to Abolish Monarchies After

Hearing the President Speak. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- The Star this evening prints the following: "There was nothing half-hearted in the applause which

freely punctuated President Harrison's address in the conference to-day. The audience was composed of people of whom a majority were eminent in the oratorical profession, and they were quick to recognize the power of the President's utterances. From the opening sentence to the last word the conference was critical, and in spite of their keenness they frankly declared that there was nothing to apologize for, nothing to condemn. Innumerable were the expressions of delight that poured from the lips and hearts of all the delegates, but especially warm and interesting were the comments of those whose homes are in lands other than this. They were accustomed, if ever, to seeing the governing powers from afar off, and whenever royalty parades in public there is much pomp and military display. 'We shall have to do away with monarchies after this,'exclaimed the Rev. W. F. Dawson, of Glasgow. He was talking to Bishop Hurst, and the re-mark was made so loudly that everyone in the lecture-room could hear it.

"The Rev. Ellery John, the eminent and eloquent Welsh preacher, said to a reporter: 'My visit to America has realized the consummation of my highest ideals in the presence and magnificent speech of your President. I should say that every rational Englishman will return to England feeling that a republic is the only true form of government. Never have I heard a man so expressing the heart of Christianity, and if his position was simply the result of the accident of birth, I would never have expected such a delivernever have expected such a deliver-ance. The welcome he gave Methodism at the White House would have been impossible at Windsor. If you rolled up all the kings and queens we ever had since the days of the Conqueror down to the Prince of Wales you would not make so fine a man as President Harrison, nor could you get out of the composite such an able and cour-ageous speech as that we heard this morning. I venture to say that more Methodists in one day have seen and been welcomed by the President of the United States than in fifty years have been recognized and in-troduced to members of the royal family."

# CHRISTIAN CHURCH MISSIONS.

Convention of the Societies Opened at Pitts

burg-Mrs. Burgess's Address. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 17 .- The forty-second annual convention of the missionary societies of the Christian Church opened here this morning with a session of the National Christian Women's Board of Associations. Mrs. O. A. Burgess, of Indianapolis, opened the meeting, and after devotional exercises Mrs. I. C. Black, of Michigan City, Ind., was elected recording secretary of the convention in the absence of Mrs. Annie B. Morrison, of Indianapolis, Ind., the recording secretary of the board. The report of the corresponding secretary showed 1,011 auxiliaries in twenty-nine States. Sixty auxiliaries were disbanded during the year and 209 organized, the present membership being 18,339. The receipts for the year were \$52,216,52 and the disbursements \$42,403.88.

President Burgess then made her annual ddress, in which she said the mission outlook was very encouraging. Jamaica, with her nineteen stations of churches, six ministers and nearly 20,000 members, shows a healthy condition of affairs there. The membership has doubled in five years, Following the president's report, addresses were made by Mrs. Joseph King, superintendent of children's work, and Mrs. Mary Greybill, on details of work in India. This evening's session was devoted to religious evening's session was devoted to religious services, led by Mrs. Daniel Evans, and an address by Rev. M. L. Streator on "Our Western Work."

Lutheran Council, BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The sessions of the General Council of the Lutheran Church were continued to-day. The Rev. J. G. Watters, president of the Pittsburg Synod, asked the divine blessing. President G. F. Krotel read a letter of fraternal greeting from the Evangelical Lutheran Union Synod of the South, asking that a delegate be sent from the council to their annual meeting. Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass was elected as such delegate, and Rev. Dr. E. L. Bel-

ALL ARE OUT OF DANGER.

All the Women Poisoned at Bradford Will Recover-Ate Food Cooked in Copper Kettles.

four alternate.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 17 .- Though the excitement following the poisoning of fully eighty women delegates to the State convention of the W. C. T. U. has somewhat died out, the mysterious affair is still the topic here and will be for some time. Some of the delegates were taken down immediately after dinner, but not until 4 o'clock were the full effects of the poison manifest. Physicians say the symptoms were all those peculiar to poisoning. There was no forerunner of the sickness but a sudden and terrible gnawing at the vitals, accompanied by uncontrollabe vomiting. In certain more severe cases the pulses of the patients lowered until almost imperceptible, followed by deathly pallor and complete prostration. The absurd theory of the most severely stricken, that the food had been poisoned or the air of the church impregnated with gas by some liquor dealers, or other opponents of the

temperance cause, was completely exploded to-day. Physicians were of the opinion they had been poisoned by some deadly stuff or powder sprinkled on the grapes, but this theory was also incorrect when investigation today showed that the people had been poisoned by food improperly cooked in copper kettles. Of the eighty taken ill, some thirty were at first supposed to be beyond hope, and the consequent distress and con-sternation among the citizens may be imagined. All those dangerously ill are now out of danger, and it is safe to say that all

### will recover. Republican Club at Work

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 17 .- The reg ular meeting of the Republican Club was held last night, and it was decided to procure the Elston Hall for permanent headquarters. A paper upon the tariff was read by Dumont Kennedy, and was discussed by J. D. Tracy, Zachariah Williams and J. S. Stover. At the next meeting J. D. Lacy will read a paper upon the mistakes of the Democratic party. Considerable interest has been awakened in this organization, and good work will be done for the party.

# Tapped a Rich Saloon Till.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 17 .- A sneak thief entered the saloon of John Gaetye to-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Captain Schley's Report on the Fight Between American and Chilian Tars.

Ambitions Colored Citizens of Indiana Who Are Said to Be Seeking Appointment to Va-

cant Missions or Other Places.

Recorder James M. Townsend's Retirement Due Solely to Failing Health,

Gossip About the President's Family-Miss Miller's Return from Europe-Untruthful

Stories About Cattle Diseases.

## ONLY ONE WAS KILLED.

Captain Schley's Report on the Street Brawl in Which American Sailors Took Part,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Official confirmation of the report of the fatal affray between sailors belonging to United States and Chilian vessels at Valparaiso, yesterday, was received this evening by acting Secretary Soley, of the Navy Department, from Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, the only vessel of the United States navy now at Valparaiso. Captain Schley's report does not give particulars of the afiray, but its wording leaves the impression that the tragedy originated in a street brawl between the sailors. Captain Schley says that the boatswain's mate was killed and six seamen injured, but how seriously he does not tell. This information differs materially from the newspaper report received, which gave four as the number killed. All the American sailors belonged to the Baltimore. Nothing about how the Chilian sailors fared is mentioned in the dispatch. Captain Schley says that he is investigating the matter. No action has been taken by the Navy Department, which will await Captain Schley's report on the circumstances in the case before

moving in the matter Captain Schley's dispatch states that the men were at liberty on shore when the Department recently that he had suspended the granting of liberty to his men and would keep them on board the Baltimore until matters became quieter. The resumption of a peaceable condition of affairs probably caused Captain Bohley to rescind his orders of restriction.

## Details of the Affray.

Santiago, Oct. 17 .- The anti-American feeling, which is very pronounced, reached a climax last evening, in the streets of Valparaiso. A number of sailors of the United States steamer Baltimore, now in that port, were walking along the street when they were confronted by some sailors of a Chilian man-of-war. Some words passed, when a fierce fight followed. There was evidently bad blood on both sides, and it only needed a pretext to bring on a conflict. Both parties were armed with knives and pistols, which were freely used during the squabble. When the combatants were separated by the police and bystanders it was found that one of the Baltimore's sailors had been killed and five others seriously wounded. Several of the Chilians were also badly hurt. This was the first time the Balti-more's sailors had been ashore for a month-The intendente of the city had assured Capt. Schley, of the Baltimore, that his sailors would be perfectly safe on Chilian soil. The feeling to-day between the Americans and Chilians is very strong. Several additional fights occurred to-day among the sailors, but they were not so serious as that of yesterday. The dead sailor of the Baltimore will be buried to-morrow, an armed force being landed from the Baltimore in order to furnish a military guard of honor for the occasion of honor for the occasion. Trouble is feared, as it will be Sunday and election day. Chilian officials, alive to the gravity of the occasion, have again promised the Americans immunity from assault under all circumstances.

# PLACES FOR COLORED MEN.

nd Indianians Who Like to Fill Them-Recorder Townsend's Resignation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- As anticipated some weeks ago by your correspondent, and specified last night, James M. Townsend. the colored orator and minister from Richond, will retire from the position of Recorder of the general Land Office, on the 1st of next month and return to his old pastorate. He wishes it distinctly understood that he will leave Washington with the kindliest feelings for President Harrison, and that he will be found in the forefront next year fighting for a continuance of the present administration. He leaves Washington only because the climate and confinement in office here have impaired his health. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Townsend has recommended Mr. W. D. McCoy as his

This morning's Washington Post has almost a column on the resignation and Indiana's colored aspirants for office, from which the following is taken:

"There are three vacancies now, to one of which a colored Indiana man will be appointed. These places are the missions to San Domingo and Liberia and the recordership of the General Land Office. The difficulty lies in the fact that there is quite a coterie of ambitious colored men in the Hoosier State, every one of whom wants and thinks he is entitled to preference. The task now before the President is to pick out the one who will satisfy all, or at least find him whose appointment will create the least amount of friction. It is the eastern part of the State that is represented by Mr. Townsend, while the dissatisfied ones appear around Indianapolis. Of the three vacant posi-tions named but one can go to Indiana, and five think they are entitled to it. Among those spoken of is Dr. Elbert, of Indianapolis, a prominent colored worker, but who was formerly placed by the President. He was ap-pointed a member of the local board of pension examiners, but, owing to some local opposition, resigned. W. D. McCoy is a prominent educator of Indianapolis, and has back of him, it is claimed, the best support of any man on the list. He wants to go to Liberia, but it is understood the President holds to the view that the man to fill that place ought to have some experience in diplomatic affairs. Mr. Smith, a well-known colored attorney of Evansville, is also on the list. He has a strong following in the southern part of the State. J. S. Hinton, of Indianapolis, wants to go to Santo Domingo. He was an applicant for the place at the time Durham was appointed. and now that Durham has been transferred to Hayti, to succeed ex-Minister Douglass, Hinton is again up for appointment to Santo Domingo. The latest to enter the army of candidates, in view of the resignation of Mr. Townsend, 18 M. O. Vance, a school-teacher, of New Albany."

# THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Harrison the Only Member at the White House-Miss Miller's Return. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- There has probably never been a time in the President's household when its members were more widely separated than during the past summer. The President and Mrs. Harrison During the reading of Mr. Snape's address, Secretary Noble, of the Department of the Interior, entered the hall and took a Church, Devon, followed. This question, drawer. No clew.

with one arm tied behind us. England did day, and during the temporary absence of their family the proprietor stole \$400 from the money. The proprietor stole \$400 from the money. The proprietor stole \$400 from the money.